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A TRVE

and plaine declaration
of the horrible Treasons, pra-
ctised by William Parry the Traitor,
against the Queenes Maiestie. The maner of
his Arraignment, Conuiction and Execution, toge-
ther with the copies of sundry letters of his and
others, tending to diuers purposes, for the
proofes of his treasons.

Also an addition not impertinent
thereunto, conteyning a short collection
of his birth, education and course of life.

Moreover, a fewe obseruations ga-
thered of his owne wordes and writings, for
the farther manifestation of his most
disloyall, deuilish and desperate
purpose.

At London by C.B.

Cum priuilegio.

A T R V E

and printing declar-

tion of the horrible Treason pre-
sented by William Tyndale, the manner of
his Arraignment, Conviction and Execution, toge-
ther with the copies of sundry letters of his and
others tending to divers purposes, for the
procure of the same.

Also an addition not impertinent
thereto, containing a brief collection
of his holy, cunning and witty sayings.

And moreover, a few observations ga-
thered of his own words and writings, for
the farther manifestation of his most
disloyal, devilish and desperate
purpose.

At London by C.B.

Cum privilegio.

A true and plaine declaration of the horrible Treasons practised by

William Parry against the Queenes
Maiestie, & of his conuiction and
execution for the same. The
second of March 1584.
according to the ac-
count of England.



W I *William Parry*, being a
man of very meane and base
parentage, but of a most proude
and insolent spirite, bearing
himselfe alwaies farre aboue
the measure of his fortune, af-
ter hee had long led a wastefull
and dissolute life, and had com-
mitted a great outrage against
one *Hugh Hare*, a gentleman of the Inner Temple, with
an intent to haue murdered him in his owne Chamber,
for the which he was most iustly conuicted, seeing him-
selfe generally condemned with all good men for the
same and other his misdemeanours, hee left his naturall
Country, & gaue himselfe to trauaile into forraine partes
beyond the seas. In the course of this his trauaile, he for-
sooke his allegiance and dueitfull obepience to her Ma-
iestie, and was reconciled, and subiected himselfe to the
Pope. After which, vpon conference with certain *Ieshites*
and others of like qualitie, hee first conceived his most
detestable Treason to kill the Queene (whose life God
long preserve:) whiche hee bounde himselfe by promise,
letters, and vowes, to perfourme and execute, and so
with this intent hee retourned into Englande in Ja-
nuarie 1583, and liethens that did practise at sundrie
times to haue executed his most deuilish purpose and de-

A. ii.

termina-

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termination: yet couering the same so much as in him lay
with a baile & pretence of great loyaltie to her Maiestie.

Immediately vpon his retourne into Englande, hee
sought to haue secret access to her Maiestie, pretending
to haue some matter of great importance to reueale vnto
her: which obtained, & the same so priuately in her High-
nes pallace at Whitehal, as her Maiestie had but one on-
ly Counseller w her at the time of his access, in a remote
place, who was so farre distant, as he could not heare his
speach. And there the he discovered vnto her Maiesty (but
shadowed with all craftie & traicerous skill he had) some
part of the conference & proceeding as well with the saide
Iesuites, and other ministers of the Popes, as especially
with one *Thomas Morgan* a fugitiue, residing at *Paris*,
who aboue all others did perswade him to proceede in
that most deuillish attempt, (as is set downe in his volun-
tarie confession following,) bearing her Maiestie not-
withstanding in hand, that his onely intent of proceeding
so farre with the saide Iesuites, and the Popes ministers,
tended to no other ende, but to discover the dangerous
practises deuised and attempted against her Maiestie by
her disloyall subiects and other malicious persons in for-
raine parts: albest it hath since appeared most manifestly,
as well by his late Confession, as by his dealing with one
Edmond Newl Esquire, that his onely intent of discoue-
ring the same in sort as hee craftily and traicerously did,
tended to no other end, but to make the way the easier to
accomplish his most deuillish and wicked purpose.

And although any other Prince but her Maiestie (who
is lothe to put on a harde censure of those that profess to
be loyal, as *Parry* did,) would rather haue proceeded to
the punishment of a subiect that had waded so farre, as by
othe and vowes to promise the taking away of her life (as
hee to her Maiesties selfe did confesse:) yet such was
her goodnes, as in steade of punishing, she did deale so gra-
tiously with him, as she suffered him not onely to haue ac-
cess

cess vnto her presence: but also many times to haue pri-
uate conference with her, and did offer vnto him vpon o-
pinion once conceived of his fidelitie towards her, (as
though his wicked pretence had bene as he protested, for
her seruice) a most liberall pension.

Besides, to the ende that he might not growe hatefull
to the good and well affected subiectes of the Realme,
(from whome he could in no force haue escaped with safe-
tie of his life, if his deuillish purpose had bene reuealed) her
Maiestie did conceale the same, without communicating
it to any creature, vntill such time as he him selfe had o-
pened the same vnto certaine of her counsell, and that it
was also discovered, that he sought to drawe the saide
Newill to haue bene a partie in his deuillish and most wic-
ked purpose.

A verie rare example, and such as doeth more set forth
the singular goodnesse and bountie of her Maiesties
princely nature, then commend (if it be lawfull for a sub-
iecte to censure his Soueraigne) her prouidence such as
ought to be in a Prince and person of her Maiesties wis-
dome and qualitie. And as the goodnesse of her Maie-
sties nature, did hereby most manifestly shew it selfe to be
rare in so extraordinarie a case, and in a matter of so great
perill vnto her owne royall person: so did the malice of
Parry most euidently appeare to be in the highest and ex-
tremest degree, who notwithstanding the saide extraordi-
narie grace and fauour extended towards him, did not
onely perswade the saide Newill to be an associate in the
saide wicked enterprise: but did also very vehemently (as
Newill confesseth) importune him therein as an action
lawfull, honourable, and meritorious, omitting nothing
that might prouoke him to assent thereunto.

But such was the singular goodnesse of Almighty
God, who even from her Maiesties cradle by many eui-
dent arguments hath shewed him selfe her onely and es-
peciall protectour) that he so wrought in Newills heart, as

he was mooued to reueale the same vnto her Maiestie, and for that purpose made choise of a faithfull Gentleman and of good qualitie in the Court, vnto whome vpon Monday the eight of Februarie last, he discouered at large all that had passed betwene *Parry* and him, who immediately made it knowne to her Maiestie: whereupon her Highnesse pleasure was, that *Newill* should be examined by the Earle of *Leycester*, and *Sir Christopher Hatton*: who in the euening of the same day did examine him, and he affirmed constantly all which he had before declared to the said Gentleman.

In the meane time, her Maiestie continued her singular and most Princely magnanimitie, neither dismayd with the rarenes of the accident, nor appauled with the horroz of so villanous an enterprize, tending euen to the taking away of her most gracious life, (a matter especially obserued by the Counsellor that was present at such time as *Parry* after his returne did first discouer vnto her Maiestie his wicked purpose, who found no other alteration in her countenance, then if he had imparted vnto her some matter of contentment,) which sheweth manifestly how she reposes her confidence wholly in the defence of the Almighty. And so her Maiestie, folowing the wonted course of her singular clemencie, gaue order that *Parry* the same Monday in the euening (though not so knowne to him) should bee sent to Master Secretaries house in London, he being then there, who according vnto such direction as he receiued from her Maiestie, did let him vnderstand, that her highnes (in respect of the good will shee knew he bare vnto the sayd *Parry*, and of the trust that *Parry* did outwardly professe to repose in Master Secretarie,) had made especiall choise of him to deale with him in a matter that concerned her highly, and that she doubted not, but that he would discharge his dutie towards her, according vnto that extraordinarie deuotion that hee professed to beare vnto her.


And

And thereupon told him þ her Maieſty had ben aduertised
that there was ſomewhat intended preſently againſt her
owne perſon, wherewith ſhe thought he could not but bee
made acquainted, conſidering the great truſt that ſome of
her worſt affected ſubiectſ repoſed in him: And that her
pleaſure therefore was, that ſhee ſhoulde declare vnto
him his knowledge therein: and whether the ſaide
Parry himſelfe had let fall any ſpeech vnto any perſon
(though with an intent only to haue diſcouered his diſpo-
ſition) that might drawe him in ſuſpicion, as though ſhee
himſelfe had any ſuch wicked intent. But Parry with
great and vehement profeſſations denied it utterly, wher-
upon Maſter Secretarie, the rather to induce him to deale
more plainly in a matter ſo important, declared vnto him,
that there was a gentlema of qualitie euery way as good
or better then himſelfe, and rather his friend then enemy,
that would touch it to his face: yet Parry perſiſted ſub-
bornly in his former denial & iuſtification of his owne in-
nocencie, & would not in any reſpect yeeld that he was par-
tie or priue to any ſuch motiõ, enterpriſe or intent. And be-
ing lodged þ night at Maſter Secretaries houſe, the next
morning he deſired earneſtly to haue ſome further ſpeache
with Maſter Secretarie: which graunted, Parry declared
to him that he had called to remembrance that ſhee had once
ſome ſpeech with one *Neuill* a kinsman of his (ſo he called
him) touching a point of doctrine contained in þ anſwere
made to the booke, entituled, The Execution of Iuſtice in
England, by which booke it was reſolued, that it was law-
full to take away the life of a prince, in furtherance of the
Catholique religion: but he proteſted that they neuer had
any ſpeech at all of any attempt intended againſt her Ma-
ieſties perſon. Which deniall of his (at two ſundrie times
after ſo much light giuen him) doeth ſet forth moſt ap-
parantly both the iuſtice and providence of God: His Iu-
ſtice, for that (though ſhee was one of a ſharpe conceipt)
he had no power to take holde of this ouerture, thereby to
haue

brumbe

haue auoyded the danger that *Neuils* accusation might bring him into by confessing the same, as a thing proposed only to feele *Neuils* minde, whome before hee had reported vnto Master Secretarie he found a person discontented, and therefore his confession might to very great purpose haue serued to haue cleared him selfe touching the intent: his prouidence, for that of his great merite he would not suffer so dangerous and wicked a member to escape and to liue to her Maiesties perills.

The same day at night, *Parry* was brought to the Earle of *Leycesters* house, and there was examined before the sayd Earle of *Leycester*, Master *Chicheham* berliane, & Master Secretarie: he persisted still in his deniall of all that hee was charged with. Whereupon, *Neuill* being brought before him face to face, insisted his accusation against him. He notwithstanding would not yet peece to confesse it, but very proudly and insolently opposed his credit against the credit of *Neuill*, affirming that his was as good as *Neuills* Deniall, and as by way of recrimination objected the crime to *Neuill* himselfe. On the other side, *Neuill* did with great constancie affirme all that hee had before sayde, & did set downe many probable circumstances of the times, places, and manners of their sundrie conferences, and of such other accidents as had happened betweene them in the course of that action: whereupon *Parry* was then committed to the Tower, and *Neuill* commanded by their honours, to set downe in writing under his hand, all that which before he had declared by his words which he did with his owne hand, as followeth.


Edmund.

Edmund Neuil his declaration the x. of Februarie.

1584. subscribed with his owne hand.

William Parry the last summer, soone after his repulse in his suite for þe Mastership of S. Katherines, repaired to my lodging in þe white Fryers, where he shewed him selfe a person greatly discontented, and vehemently inueighed against her Maestie, and willed me to assure my selfe, that during this time and state, I shoulde neuer receiue contentment. But Ith, saide he, I knowe you to be honourably descended, and a man of resolution, if you will giue me assurance, either to ioyne with me, or not to discouer me, I will deliuer vnto you the onely meanes to doe your selfe good. Which when I had promised him, he appointed me to come the next day to his house in Fetter Lane: and repairing thither accordingly, I founde him in his bed, whereupon he commaunded his men forth, and began with me in this order. My lord, saide he, (for so he called me) I protest before God, that three reasons principally doe induce me to enter into this action which I intende to discouer vnto you: The replanting of religion, The preferring of the Scottish Title, and The aduancement of Justice, wonderfully corrupted in this Comon welth. And thereupon entred into some discourses, what places were fit to be ca- ke to giue entrance to such forein forces, as should be best liked of for the furtherance of such enterprises as were to be vndertaken. And with these discourses, he passed the time vntill he went to dinner: after which, the companie being retired, he entred into his former discourses. And if I be not deceived, (saide he) by taking of *Quinborough* Castell, we shall hinder the passage of the *Queenes* ships forth of the *Riuer*. Whereunto when he saide me vnto no contradiction, he shooke me by the hande. Ith, saide he, this is nothing: If men were resolute, there is an en- terpryse

terprise of much more moment, and much easier to per-
 fourme: An Acte honourable, and meritorious to God &
 the world. Which seeing me desirous to knowe, he was
 not ashamed to utter in plaine termes, to consist in killing
 of her Maiestie: wherein, saith he, if you will goe with
 me, I will loose my life, or deliuer my Countrey from
 her badde and tyrannous gouernment. At which spea-
 ches finding me discontented, he asked me if I had read
Doctor Allens booke, out of which he alledged an autho-
 ritie for it. I answered, No, and that I did not beleue
 that authoritie. Well said he, what will you say, if I shew
 further authoritie then this, even from Rome it selfe, a
 plaine dispensation for the killing of her, wherein you
 shall finde it (as I said before) meritorious. Good cousin,
 said I, when you shall shewe it me, I shal thinke it very
 strange, when I shall see one to holde that for meritori-
 ous, which another holdeth for damnable. Well, saide
Parry, doe me but the fauour to thinke vpon it till to mo-
 rowe: and if one man be in the towne, I will not faile to
 shewe you the thing it selfe: and if he be not, he will be
 within these v. or sixe dayes, at which time if it please you
 to meete me at Chanon Rowe, we may there receiue the
 Sacrament to bee true eche to other, and then I will dis-
 couer vnto you both the partie, and the thing it selfe.
 Whereupon I praised *Parry* to thinke better vpon it, as a
 matter of great charge both of soule and body. I would to
 God, sayde *Parry*, you were as perfectly perswaded in it
 as I am, for then undoubtedly you should doe Gods great
 seruise.

Not long after vnt. of x. dayes, (as I remember)
Parry coming to visit me at my lodging in *Herns* rents
 in Holborne, as he often vsed, we walked forth into the
 fields, where he renewed againe his determination to kil
 her Maiestie, whome he saide he thought most unworthy
 to lue, and that he wondered I was so scrupulous there-
 in. She hath sought, said he, your ruine and overthrow,
 why

Why shoulde you not then seeke to reuenge it? I con-
 fesse, quoth I, that my case is harde, but yet am I not so
 desperate as to reuenge it vpon my selfe, which must
 needes be the euent of so vnhonest and vnpossible an en-
 terpryse. Vnpossible, said Parry, I wonder at you, for in
 trueth there is not any thing more easie: you are no
 Courrier, and therefore knowe not her customes of wal-
 king with small traine, and often in the garden very pri-
 uately, at which time my selfe may easily haue access
 vnto her, and you also when you are knowne in Court.
 Vnto the fact we must haue a barge ready to receiue vs with
 speede downe the riuer, where we wil haue a shippe ready
 to transport vs if it be needfull: but vpon my head, wee
 shall neuer be followed so farre. I asked him, How wil
 you escape forth of the garden? for you shall not be per-
 mitted to carie any men with you, and the gates will
 then be locked, neither can you carie a Dagge without
 suspicion. As for a Dagge, said Parry, I care not: my
 Dagger is enough. And as for my escaping, those that
 shall be with her, will be so busie about her, as I shall finde
 opportunitie enough to escape, if you be there ready with
 the Barge to receiue me. But if this seeme dangerous
 in respect of your reason before thewed, let it then rest till
 her coming to S. James, and let vs furnish our selues
 in the meane time with men and horse fitte for the pur-
 pose: we may each of vs keepe eight or ten men without
 suspicion. And for my part, saide he, I shall finde good fel-
 lowes that will followe me without suspecting mine in-
 tent. He is much, saide hee, that so many resolute men may
 doe vpon the subaine, being well appointed with each
 his Case of Dagges. If they were an hundred wayting
 vpon her, they were not able to saue her, you coming of
 the one side, and I on the other, and discharging our
 Dagges vpon her, it were unhappie if we shoulde both
 misse her. But if our Dagges faile, I shall bestirre mee
 well with a smother ere she escape me. Therunto I

saide, Good Doctour, giue ouer this odious enterprise,
 and trouble me no more with the hearing of chat, which in
 heart I lothe so much. I woulde to God the enterprise
 were honest, chat I might make knowne vnto thee whe-
 ther I want resolution. And not long after, her Maestie
 came to S. James, after which, one morning (the day cer-
 taine I remember not,) Parry returned againe his former
 discourse of killing her Maestie, with great earnestnesse
 and importunity perswading me to toyne therein: saying
 he thought me the onely man of Englande like to per-
 forme it, in respect of my valure, as he termed it. 263
 Whereupon, I made semblance as if I had bene more
 willing to heare him then before, hoping by that meanes
 to cause him to deliuer his minde to some other I might
 be witnes therof with me, wherein neuertheless I failed.
 After al this, on Saturday last, being the sixe of Februa-
 rie, betweene the houses of five and sixe in the afternoone,
 Parry came to my chamber, and desired to talke with me
 apart, whereupon we drew our selues to a window. And
 where I had tolde Parry before, that a learned man whō
 I met by chaunce in the fieldes, vnto whome I proponed
 the question touching her Maestie, had answered mee
 that it was an enterprise most villanous and damnable,
 willing me to discharge my selfe of it: Parry then des-
 red to knowe that learned mans name, and what was be-
 come of him, saying after a scornefull manner, No doubt
 he was a very wise man, and you suffer in beleauing him:
 and said further, I hope you tolde him not that I had any
 thing from Rome. Yes in trouth, saide I. Whereupon
 Parry saide, I would you had not named me, nor spoken
 of any thing I had from Rome. And thereupon he ear-
 nestly perswaded mee eftsoones to depart beyonde the
 seas, promising to procure me safe passage into Wales,
 and from thence into Breaine, whereas he ended. But I
 then resolved not to do so, but to discharge my conscience,
 and lay open this his most traiterous and abominable
incen-

intention against her Maestie which I remembre in hope
as is before set downe.

After this confession of Edmund Neul, William Par-
ry the 11. day of Febr. last, being examined in the
Tower of London, by the Lorde Hunsdon, Lorde Gover-
nour of Barmicke, Sir Christopher Hatton knight, Vice-
chamberlaine to her Maestie, & Sir Francis Walsingham
knight, principall secretarie to her Maestie, did voluntarie
and without any constraint by worde of mouth make con-
fession of his said Treason, and after, set it downe in writ-
ting all with his owne hand in his lodging in the Tower,
and sent it to the Court the 12. of the same, by the Lieute-
nant of the Tower. The partes wherof concerning his
manner of doing the same, and the Treasons wherewith he
was fully charged are here set downe, worde for worde as
they are written and signed with his owne hand & name,
the 11. of Februarie, 1584.

The voluntarie confession of Wil-

liam Parry, in writing all with his owne hand.

The voluntarie confession of William Parry, Doctor of the
Lawes, now prisoner in the Tower and accused of Treason
by Edmund Neul Esquier, promised by him (without faith or
humillitie) to the Queenes Maestie in discharge of his con-
science and duetie towards God and her. Before
The Lorde Hunsdon, L. Governour of Barmicke, Sir Christo-
pher Hatton knight, Vicechamberlain, Sir Francis Walsing-
ham knight, principall secretarie, the 12. of Februarie, 1584.

In the yeere 1570. I was sworne her
Maesties servant, from which time un-
till the yere 1580. I served, honoured,
& loved her with as great readinesse, de-
votion & assurance as any poore subject
in England. In the end of that yere, and

untill

Druffe to London: 5. 8. 2. I had some trouble for the bur-
ring of a Gentleman of the Temple. In which action I
was so disgraced and oppressed by two great men (to
whome I haue of late bene beholden) that I neuer had
contented thought since. There began my misfortune,
here followeth my wofull fall.

In Iulie after, I laboured for licence to traualle for three
yeeres, which (upon some consideration) was easily ob-
tained. And so in August, I went ouer with doubtful
minde of returne, for that being suspected in religion, and
not hauing receiued the Communion in 22. yeeres, I be-
gan to mistrust my aduancement in England. In Sep-
tember I came to Paris, where I was reconciled to the
Church, and aduised to liue without scandale, the rather
for that it was mistrusted by the English Catholiques,
that I had intelligence with the greatest countessour of
Englande. I stayed not long there, but remooued to Ly-
ons (a place of great traffique) where, because it was the
ordinarie passage of our nation to and fro betwene Pa-
ris and Rome, I was also suspected.

To put all men out of doubt of me, and for some other
saufe, I went to Millaine, from whence as a place of some
danger (though I founde fauour there) after I had clea-
red my conscience, and iustified my selfe in religion before
p. Inquisitor, I wote to Venice. There I came acquaint-
ed with father *Benedicto Palmio*, a graue & a learned Je-
suite. By conference with him of the hard state of the Ca-
tholiques in England, and by reading of the Booke *De*
persecutione Anglicana, and other discourses of like argu-
ment, I conceived a possible meane to relieue the af-
flicted state of our Catholiques, if the same might be wel
warranted in religion and conscience by the Pope, or
some learned diuines. Asked his opinion, hee made it
cleare, commended my deuotion, comforted mee in it,
and after a while made me knownen to the *Nuntio Cam-*
poglio, there resident for his holinesse. By his meanes I

wrote

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wrote to the Pope, presented the service, and sued for a
passport to goe to Rome, & to returne safely into France.
Answer came from Cardinal Como, that I might come,
and should be welcome. I mistooke the warrant, sued for a
better, which I was promised: but it came not before my
departure to Lyons, where I promised to stay some time
for it. And being in deepe desirous to goe to Rome, and
lothe to goe without countenance, I desired *Christoforo*
de Salazar, Secretarie to the king Catholique in Venice,
who had some vnderstanding by conference, of my de-
votion to the afflicted Catholiques at home and abroad,
to commend me to the Duke di *Nonaserra*, Gouverneur
of Milan, and to the Countie of *Olivaris Embi*, then re-
sident for the king his matter in Rome: which he promi-
sed to do effectually for the one, and did for the other. And
so I toke my journey towards Lyons, whither came for
me an ample Passport (but somewhat too late,) that I
might come and goe in *verbo pontificis per omnes iurisdic-
tiones ecclesiasticas, absque impedimento*. I acquainted
some good fathers there, of my necessitie to depart to-
wards Paris by promise, and praied their aduises vpon
diuers poyntes, wherein I was well satisfied. And so assu-
ring them that his holinesse should heare from me short-
ly, it was vnderaken, that I should be excused for that
time.

In October I came to Paris, where (vpon better opi-
nion conceiued of mee amongst my Catholike countrie
men) I founde my credit wel settled, and such as mistru-
sted me before, ready to trust and embrace me. And being
one day at the chamber of *Thomas Morgan* a Catholike
Gentleman (greatly beloued and trusted on that side) a-
mongest other gentlemen, talking (but in very good sort)
of Englands; I was desired by *Morgan* to goe vp to
him to another chamber, where he brake with me, and told
mee that he was hoped and looked for, that I should doe
some service for God and his Church. I answered him I
would

would doe it, if it were to kill the greatest subject in England: whome I named, and in trueth then hated. No more, said he, let him live to his greater fall & ruine of his hon-
 2

It is the Quene I meane. I had him as I wished, and tolde him it were soone done, if it might be lawfully done, and warranted in the opinion of some learned diuines. And so the doubt once resolved (though as you haue heard I was before reasonably well satisfied) I vowed to vndertake the enterprise, for the restitution of Englande to the auncient obedience of the Sea Apostolique. Diuers diuines were named, Doctor *Allaine* I desired, *Persons* I refused. And by chaunce came *Masser Watte* a learned Priest, with whom I conferred, & was overruled.

3 For he plainly pronounced (the case only altered in name) that it was utterly unlawfull: with whome many English prestes did agree as I haue heard, if it be not altered since the booke made in answer of The execution of the English Iustice was published, which I must confesse: hath taken hard hold in me, and (I feare me) will do in others, if it be not preuented by more gracious handling of the quiet & obedient Catholicke subjects, whereof there is good and greater store in England, then this age will extinguish. Well, notwithstanding all these doubts, I was gone so farre by letters & conference in Italie, that I could not goe backe, but promised faithfully to performe the enterprise, if his holinesse vpo my offer and letters would allow it, and graunt me full remission of my sinnes. 4 I wrote my letter the first of Iannarie 1584. by their computation, tooke aduise vpon them in confession of father *Aniballa Codrato* a learned Iesuite in Paris, was lovingly embraced, commended, confessed, and communicated at the Iesuites at one altar with the Cardinals of Vandosini and Narbone, whereof I prayed certifiacte, and enclosed the same in my letter to his holinesse, to leade him thither to absolve me, which I required by my letters in consideration of so great an enterprise vndertaken without promise

promise or reward; I went with *Morgan* to the *Nuncio Ragazzoni*, to whom I read the letter and certificate enclosed, sealed it, and left it with him to send to Rome; hee promised great care of it, and to procure answer: And so lovingly embraced me, wished mee good speede, and promised that I should be remembered at y^e altar. 6 After this I desired *Morgan*, that some special man might be made privie to this matter, lest hee dying, and I miscarrying in the execution, and my entent never truly discovered, it might sticke for an everlasting spot in my face. Divers were named, but none agreed upon for feare of betraying. 7 This being done, *Morgan* assured me, shortly after my departure, the *Luthebray* (then in Paris) should goe into Scotland, and bee readie upon the first newes of the *Queenes* fall, to enter into England with 20, or 30000 men to defend the *Queene* of Scotland, (whome, and the king her sonne, I doe in my conscience acquite of any guiltie, liking, or consent to this, or any other bad action, for any thing that ever I did knowe.) I shortly departed for England, & arrived at *Rice* in Januarye 1583. from whence I wrote to the Court, advertised some, that I had a special service to discover to y^e *Queens* *State*, by which I did more to prepare access & credit, then for any care I had of her person, though I were fully resolved never to touch her (not withstanding any warrant) if by any device, persuasion, or policie shee might be brought to deal more graciously with the *Catholiques* then she doeth, or by othe manner of proceeding in parliament meane withholding for any thing yet done. I came to the Court, (that at *Whitehall* appointed audience, had it at large, and very privately discovered to her *State* this conspiracy, much to this effect, though covered with all the skill I had: she took it doubtfully, I departed with feare. And amongst other things, I cannot forget y^e *Queens* gracious speech then uttered touching the *Catholiques*, which of late, after a long I answered in parliament: she said to mee

that neuer a Catholique should be troubled for religion or
supremacie, so long as they liued like good subiects. Where-
by I mistrusted that her Maiestie is borne in hande, that
none is troubled for the one or the other. It may be truely
said that it is better then it hath bene, though it be not yet
as it should be.

In March last, while I was at Greenwich (as I re-
member) suing for S. Katherines, came letters to mee
from Cardinall Como, dated at Rome the last of Ianuarie
before, whereby I found the enterprise commended, and
allowed, and my selfe absolued (in his holines name) of all
my sinnes, and willed to go forward in the name of God.
That letter I shewed to some in Court, who imparted it
to the Queene: what it wrought, or may worke in her Ma-
iestie, God knoweth: only this I know, & it confirmed
my resolution to kill her, and made it cleare in my consci-
ence, that it was lawfull and meritorious. And yet was I
determined neuer to doe it, if either pollicie, practise, per-
suasion, or motion in parliament could preuaile. I feared
to be trespied, & therefore alwayes when I came nere her,
I left my dagger at home. 10 When I looked vpon her
Maiestie, and remembered her many excellencies, I was
greatly troubled: And yet I sawe no remedie, for my
vowes were in heauen, my letters and promises in earth,
and the case of y^e Catholique recusants, and others little
bettered. Some times I said to my selfe, Why should I
care for her? what hath she done for me? hane I not spent
10000. markes since I knew her seruice, and neuer had
pemie by her? It may be said, she gave me my life: But I
say (as my case stoode) it had bene tyranny to take it: And
I feare me it is little lesse yet. If it please her graciously to
looke into my discontentments, I would to Iesus Christ
she had it, for I am weary of it. And now to come to the
end of this tragical discourse: In Iuly I left y^e Court, bot-
terly reiected, discontented, and as her Maiestie might
perceiue by my passionate letters, carelesse of my selfe. I

came

came to Land: *Diabolus* his booke was sent me out
of France: in it redoubled my former conceits every
word in it was a waile to a prepared mind: It taught
that Kings may be communicated, deprived, & violently
handled: it toucheth that a warres ciuill or forraigne vn-
dertaken for Religion is honourable. *Ben. Daisie* may
be wel to read in it to heart of doubt (if things be not a-
mened) that it is a warning, & a picture of dangerous.
This is the booke I shewed in some places read, and lent
to my cousin *Arvid* (the accuser) who came often to mine
house, put his finger in my dish, his hande in my purse,
and the night wherein he accused me, was wrapped in my
gowne. Sixe moneths at least after we had entred into
this conspiracie: In which space her *Daisie*, and 10
Princes in several prouinces might haue bene killed. God
blesse her *Daisie* from him: for before Almighty God
I am and am glad in my soule, that it was his hap to dis-
couer me in time, though there were no danger neere.
And now to the manner of our meetings. He came to
me in the beginning of August and spake to me in this or
like sorte. Cousin, let vs doe somewhat, sithens we can
haue nothing. I offered to ioyne with him, and gladly
heard him, hoping because I knew him to be a Catho-
lique, that he would say vpon that I had in my head:
but it fell not out so. He thought the deliuerie of the
Queene of Scotlande easie, presuming vpon his credit
and kinred in the North: I thought it dangerous to
her, and impossible to men of our fortunes. He fell from
that to the taking of *Warwicke*: I spake of *Lincolne*
and the *Marke*, rather to entertaine him with discourse,
then that I cared for those motions, my head being full
of a greater matter. I told him that I had another ma-
ner of enterprise more honourable and profitable to vs,
and the Catholiques common weale, then all these, if he
would ioyne in it with me, as he presently vowed to do:
He needed to knowe it. I willed him to sleepe vpon the
motion:

motion: He did so, (and belike undertaken) came to me the
next morning comyng lodging in London, offered to ioyne
with me, and tooke his othe vpon a Bible, to conceale
and constantly to pursue the enterprise for the aduance-
ment of religion, which I also did, and meane to per-
forme: the killing of the Queene was the matter,
the manner and place, to be on his discretion, with flight
of many hostes, when hee would: yett aboue about
S. James, or some other like place. It was once thought
fit in a Garden, that the escape would be easiest by wa-
ter into Shopes, or some other place: but was refused by
all the time.

This continued as agreed vpon many moneths, untill
he heard of the death of C. Merland, whose land and dig-
nity (whereof he assured himselfe) hee belike this consi-
derance in him to discouer a Treason in Februarye, contriued
and agreed vpon in August. It cost him not an ambiti-
ous head at last, let him neuer tell me. He brought a tall
gentleman (whom he commended for an excellent Pisto-
ller) to me to Chandon House, to make one in the matche:
but I refused to deale with him, being loth to lay my head
vpon so many hands.

After which (I thinke) forgotten, shee did
swear to me at diuers times, that all chabancement she
coule giue, should be true but for her scourge, if euer
time and occasion should serue: And that though shee
would not lay hand vpon her in a corner, his hart serued
him to strike off her head in the bedde. Howe leauing him
to himselfe, this much (to make an ende) I must confesse
of my selfe, I did meane to trie what might be done in Par-
liament, to doe my best to hinder all hard courtes, to haue
prayed hearing of the Queenes Petition, to moue her (if
I coule) to take compassion vpon her Catholique sub-
iectes, and when all had fayled, to doe as I intended. If
her Petition by this course would haue ealed the, though
she had neuer preferred me, I had lost all comfort and

patience

patience borne it: 13. but if she had preferred me without ease or care of them, the enterprise had held.

Parry.

God preserve the Queene, and encline her mercifull heart to forgiue me this desperate purpose, and to take my head (with all my heart) for her better satisfaction.

After which, for the better manifesting of his Treasons, on the xiii. of Februarie last, there was a letter written by him to her Maiestie, very voluntarily, al of his owne hand, without any motion made to him. The tenor whereof, for that which concerneth these his traitterous dealings, is as followeth. Febru. 14.

A Letter written by Parry to her Maiestie.



Our Maiestie may see by my voluntarie confession, the dangerous fruites of a discontented minde: and how constantly I pursued my first conceived purpose in Venice, for the reliefe of the afflicted Catholiques, continued it in Lyons, and resolved in Paris, to put it in aduventure, for the restitution of England, to the auncient obedience of the See Apostolique. You may see withall howe it is commended, allowed, and warranted in conscience, diuinitie, and pollicie, by the Pope and some great Diuines, though it be true or likely, that most of our English Diuines (lesse practised in matters of this weight) doe utterly mislike and condemne it.

C iii.

The

The enterprise is prevented, and conspiracie discovered, by an honorable Gentleman my kinsman, and late familiar friend, Master Edmund Neuill, priuie and by solempne othe (taken vpon the Bible) partie to the matter, whereof I am hardly glad, but nowe sorie (in my very soule) that euer I conceived or intended it, howe commendable or meritorious so euer I thought it. God thanke him, and forgive me, who would not nowe (before God) vnterpryse it (if I had libertie and oportunitie to doe it) to gaine your kingdome. I beseech Christ that my death and example may aswell satisfie your Maiestie, and the worlde, as it shall glad and content me.

The Queene of Scotland is your prisoner, let her be honorably entreated, but yet surely garded.

The French King is French, you knowe it well ynough, you will finde him occupied when he should doe you good, he will not loose a Pilgrimage to saue you a crowne. I haue no more to say at this time, but that with my hart and soule, I doe now honor and loue you, am inwardly sorie for mine offence, and ready to make you amends by my death and patience. Discharge me, A culpe, but not A pena, good Ladie. And so farewell, most gracious, and the best natured and qualified Queene, that euer lined in England. From the Towre, the 14. of Februarie, 1584. W. Parry.

Febr. 18.

After which, to wit, the xviij. of February last past, Parry, in further acknowledging his wicked and intended Treasons, wrote a letter all of his owne hande in like voluntarie manner to the Lorde Treasurer of England, and the Earle of Leicester, Lord Steward of her Maiesties house, the Tenor whereof is as followeth.

William

William Parrys Letter to the Lord Treasourer, and the Earle of Leycester.



MY Lordes, nowe that the conspiracie is discovered, the fault confessed, my conscience cleared, and minde prepared patiently to suffer the paines due for so heinous a crime: I hope it shall not offende you, if crying Miserere with the poore Publicane, I leane to despaire with cursed Caine. My case is rare and strange, and for any thing I can remember singular: a naturall subiect solemnely to vowe the death of his naturall Queene, (so borne, so knowne, and so taken by all men) for the reliefe of the afflicted Catholiques, and restitution of religion. The matter first conceived in Venice, the service, (in generall wordes) presented to the Pope, continued and undertaken in Paris, and lastly commended, and warranted by his holinesse, digested & resolved in England, if it had not bene prevented by accusation, or by her Maiesties greater lenitie and more gracious vsage of her Catholique subiectes. This is my first and last offence conceived against my Prince or Countrey, and doeth (I cannot denie) conteyne all other faults whatsoeuer. It is nowe to be punished by death, or most graciously (beyonde all common expectation) to be pardoned. Death I doe confesse to haue deserved: life I doe (with all humilitie) craue, if it may stand with the Queenes honour, and policie of the time. To leane so great a treason unpunished, were strange: To drawe it by my death in example, were dangerous: A sworne seruāt to take upon him such an enterprise upon such a ground, and by such a warrant, hath not bin seene in England: To indict him, arraigne him, bring him to the Scaffolde, and to publish his offence, can doe no good: To hope that he hath more to discover then is confessed, or that at his execution he will unsay any thing he hath written, is in

vaine:

vaine: To conclude, that it is impossible for him in time to make some part of amēdes, were very hard, & against former experiences. The question then is, whether it be better to kill him, or (least the matter be mistake) upon hope of his amendment to pardon him. For mine own opinion (though partial) I will deliuer you my conscience. The case is good *Queene Elizabeth*; the offence is committed against her sacred person, and she may (of her mercie) pardon it without preiudice to any. Then this I say, in fewe wordes, as a man more desirous to discharge his troubled conscience, then to liue. Pardon poore Parry, and relieue him: for life without liuing is not fit for him. If this may not be, or be thought dangerous, or dishonourable to the *Queenes Maiestie* (as by your fauours, I thinke it full of honour and mercie) then I beseeche your Lordships (and no other) once to heare me before I be indicted, and afterwards (if I must dye) humbly to intreate the *Queenes Maiestie* to hasten my tryall and execution, which I pray God (with all my heart) may prooue as honourable to her, as I hope it shall be happie to me, who will, while I liue, (as I haue done alwayes) pray to Iesus Christ for her *Maesties* long and prosperous reigne. From the Towre the 18. of Februarie. 1584. W. Parry.

AND where in this meane time *Sir Francis Walsingham* Secretarie to her *Majestie*, had dealt with one *William Creichson*, a Scot for his birth, and a Iesuite by his profession, now prisoner also in the Tower, for that he was apprehended with diuers Plots for inuasions of this Realme, to vnderstand of him, if the sayde Parry had euer dealt with him in the parties beyonde the Seas touching that question, whether it were lawfull to kill her *Majestie*, or not: the which at that time the sayd Creichson called not to his remembrance: yet after vpon better calling it to minde, vpon the 11. day of February last past, he wrote to *Master Secretarie Walsingham* thereof voluntary, all of his owne hand, to the effect following,

William

W. Creichtons letter. Febr. 20.



Ight honourable Sir, when your Honour demaunded mee if *M. Parry* did aske mee, If it was leason to kill the Queene, in deede and veritie, then I had no remembrance at all thereof. But since, thinking on the matter, I haue called to minde the whole fashion of his dealing with me, and some of his Arguments: for hee dealt very craftily with me, I dare not say maliciously. For I did in no wayes thinke of any such deseine of his, or of any other, and did answere him simple after my conscience and knowledge to the veritie of the question. For after that I had answered him twise before, *Quod omnino non liceret*, hee returned late at Euen by reason I was to depart early, in the next morning towarde Chamberie in Sauoye where I did remaine, and beeing returned out of the Closse within one of the classes of the Colledge, hee propounded to me of new the matter, with his reasons and arguments. First he alledged the vtilitie of the deed for deliuering of so many Catholiques out of miserie, and restitution of the Catholique religion. I answered, that the Scripture aunswereth thereto, saying, *Non sunt facienda mala, vt veniant bona*. So that for no good, howe great that euer it be, may be wrought any euill, howe little that euer it be. Hee replied that it was not euill to take away so great euil, and induce so great good. I answered, That all good is not to be done, but that onely, *Quod bene & legitime fieri potest*. And therefore, *Dixi, Deum magis amare aduerbia quam nomina. Quia in actionibus magis si placent bene & legitime, quam bonum. Ita vt nullum bonum liceat facere, nisi bene & legitime fieri possit. Quod in hoc casu fieri non potest*. Yet saide he, that seuerall learned men were of the opinion, *Quod liceret*. I answered, that they

Di,

men

men perhappes were of the opinion, that for the safetie of many in soule and bodie, they would permit a particular to his daunger, and to the occult iudgement of God: Or perhappes saide so, mooued rather by some compassion and cōmiseration of the miserable estate of the Catholiques, not for any such doctrine that they did finde in their bookes. For it is certain, that such a thing is not licit to a particular, without speciall reuelation diuine, which exceedeth our learning and doctrine. And so he departed from me,

Out of the prison in the Tower, the xx, of Februarie,

Your Honours poore seruitour in
Christ Iesu.

Wil. Creighton prisoner.

Febru. 20.

And where also the same *Parry* was on the same xx. day of Februarie examined by *Sir Francis Walsingham* knight, what was become of the letter contained in his confession to be written vnto him by the *Cardinall de Como*, he then answered, that it was consumed and burnt: and yet after, the next day folowing, being more vehemently vrged vpon that point in examination (because it was knowne that it was not burnt) he confessed where he had left it in the Towne: whereupon, by *Parrys* direction it was sent for where it had bene lapped vp together with other frivolous papers, and written vpon the one side of it, The last will of *William Parry*, the which letter was in the Italian tongue as hereafter followeth, with the same in English accordingly translated.

Febru. 21.

Amon

Amon Signore, Mon signor

Guglielmo Parri.

MOn Signore la Santita di N. S. ha veduto le lettere di V. S. del primo con la fede inclusa, & non può se non laudare la buona disposizione & resolutione che scriue di tenere verso il seruicio & beneficio publico, nel che la Santita sua tesseria di perseverare, con farne riuscire li effetti che V. S. promette. Et acciò che tanta maggiormente V. S. sia aiutata da quel buon spirito che l'ha mossa, la cūcede sua Benedictione plenaria Indulgentia & remissione di tutti li peccati, secondo che V. S. ha chiesta, assicurandosi che oltre il merito, che n'hanera in cielo, vuole anco sua Santita costituirsi debitoria a ricompensare li meriti di V. S. in ogni miglior modo che potrà, & cio tanto più, quanto che V. S. usa maggior modestia in non pretendere niente. Metta dunque ad effetto li suoi santi & honorati pensieri, & attenda a star sano. Che per fine io me le offero di core, & lo desidero ogni buono & felice successo. Di Roma a. xx. di Gennaio. M. D. Lxxiiij.

Al piacer di V. S.

N. Cardinal di Como.

Al Sig. Guglielmo Parri.

Cardinall de Comos letter to

Wil. Parry, 30. Janu. 1584. by

account of Rome.



On signor, his Holinesse hath seene your letter of the first, with the certificate included, and cannot but commend the good disposition and resolution which you write to holde towards the seruice and benefite publique:

D,ii,

wherein

wherein his Holines doeth exhort you to persevere, and to bring to effect that which you haue promised. And to the ende you may bee so much the more holpen by that good spirit which hath mooued you thereunto, hee graunteth vnto you his blessing, plenarie indulgence and remission of all your sinnes, according to your request. Assuring you, that besides the merite that you shal receiue therefore in heauen, his holynesse will further make himself debtour to acknowledge your deservings in the best maner that he can. And so much the more, in that you vse the greater modestie in not pretending any thing. But therefore to effect your holy and honourable purposes, & attend your health. And to conclude, I offer my selfe vnto you heartily, and doe desire all good and happie successe. From Rome the xxx. of Ianuarie 1584.

At the pleasure of your Signoric,

N. Card. of Como.

Febru. 22.

Vponal which former accusation, declaration, confessions & proofes, upon Sunday the xxii. day of February last past, at Westminster Hall, before Sir Christopher Wray knight, chiefe Justice of England, Sir Gilbert Gerrard knight, Master of the Rolles, Sir Edmund Anderson knight, Chiefe Justice of the common ples, Sir Roger Manwood knight, Chiefe Baron of the Exchequer, Sir Thomas Gandy knight, one of the Iustices of the ples before her Maiestie to be holpen, and Wil. Perriam, one of the Iustices of the common ples, by vertue of her Maiesties Commission to them & others in that behalf directed: the same Parry was indicted of high Treason, for intending and practising the death and destruction of her Maiestie, whom God long prosper, & preserve fro all such wicked attempts. The tenor of which indictment, appeareth more particularly in the course of his Arraignment following.

The

The maner of the Arraignement of *William Parry* the xxv. of Februarie, 1584. at Westminster, in the place where the courte commonly called the Kings Bench, is vsually kept by vertue of her Maiesties Commission of Oyer & Terminer, before *Henrie L. Hunsdon* gouernour of Barwicke, *Sir Francis Knolles* Knight, Treasurer of the Queenes Maiesties housholde, *Sir James Croft* Knight, Comptroller of the same household, *Sir Christopher Hatton* Knight, Vicechamberlaine to her Maiestie, *Sir Christopher Wray* Knight, Chiefe Iustice of Englande, *Sir Gilberte Gerrard* Knight, master of the Rolles, *Sir Edmund Anderson* Knight, chiefe Iustice of the Common Plees, *Sir Roger Manwood* Knight, chiefe Barron of the Eschequer, and *Sir Thomas Hennage* Knight, Treasurer of the Chamber,



First, three Proclamations for silence were made according to the vsuall course in such cases. Then the Lieutenant was commaunded to returne his precept, which did so, and brought the prisoner to the Barre, to whom *Niles Sandes* Esquire, Clerke of the Crowne saide, *William Parrie*, hold vp thy hand, and he did so. Then said þe Clerke of the crowne, Thou art here indicted by the othes of xii. good and lawfull men of the Countie of Middlesex, before *Sir Christopher Wray* Knight, and others which tooke the Indictment by the name of *William Parry* late of London Gentleman, otherwisse called *William Parry*, late of London Doctor of the lawe, for þ thou as a false traitor against the most noble and Christian Prince, Queene Elizabeth thy most gracious Soueraigne and liege Ladye, not hauing the feare of God before thine eyes, nor regarding thy due allegiance, but being seduced by the in-

The Indictment.

D.iii.

stigation

fligation of the deuill, and intending to withdraue and
 extinguish the heartie loue and due obedience, which true
 and faithfull Subiectes shoulde beare vnto the same our
 Soueraigne Ladie, diddest at Westminster in the Coun-
 tie of Middlesex on the first day of Februarie, in the xxvi.
 yeere of her Highnesse raigne, and at diuers other times
 and places in the same Countie, maliciously, and trayte-
 rously conspire and compasse, not onely to depriue and de-
 pose the same our Soueraigne Ladie of her Royall e-
 state, title and dignitie, but also to bring her highnesse to
 death and finall destruction, and sedition in the Realme
 to make, and the gouernement thereof to subuert, and the
 sincere religion of God established in her highnesse domi-
 nions to alter & subuert. And that, whereas thou *William*
Parry, by thy letters sent vnto *Gregorie* Bishoppe of
 Rome, diddest signifie vnto the same Bishoppe thy pur-
 poses and intentions aforesayde, and thereby diddest pray
 and require the same Bishoppe to giue thee absolution,
 that thou afterwards, that is to say, the last day of March
 in the xxvi. yeere aforesayde, diddest trayterously receiue
 letters fro one called *Cardinall de Como*, directed vnto thee
William Parry, whereby the same Cardinall did signifie
 vnto thee, that the Bishoppe of Rome had perused thy
 letters, and allowed of thine intent, and that to that ende
 hee had absolved thee of all thy sinnes, and by the same
 letter did animate and stirre thee to proceede with thine
 enterprise, and that therupon, thou, the last day of August
 in the xxvi. yeere aforesayde, at Saint Giles in the fieldes,
 in y^e same Countie of Middlesex, diddest trayterously con-
 ferre with one *Edmonde* *Neill* Esquire, beteking to him
 all thy wicked and trayterous deuises, and then and there
 diddest moue him to assist thee therein, & to ioyne with thee
 in those wicked treasons aforesayd, against y^e peace of our
 sayd Soueraigne Ladie the Queene, her Crowne & dig-
 nity: What sayest thou *William Parry*, art thou guilty of
 these treasons wherof thou standest here indicted, or not
 guilty?

guiltie?

Then *Parry* sayde, Before I pleade not guiltie, or confesse my selfe guiltie, I pray you giue me leaue to speake a fewe words: and with humbling himselfe, began in this maner. God saue Queene Elizabeth, and God sende mee grace to discharge my duetie to her, and to send you home in charitie. But touching the matters that I am indicted of, some were in one place, and some in another, and done so secretely, as none can see into them, except \hat{p} they had eyes like vnto God, wherefore I will not lay my blood vpon the Iurie, but doe minde to confesse the indictment. It containeth but the parts that haue bene openly redde, I pray you tel me: Whereunto it was answered, that the Indictment contained the partes he had heard redde, and no other: whereupon the Clarke of the Crowne saide vnto *Parry*, *Parry*, thou must answer directly to the indictment, whether thou be guiltie or not.

Parrys answer to the indictment.

Then sayde *Parry*, I doe confesse that I am guiltie of al that is therein contained: And further too, I desire not life, but desire to die. Vnto which the Clarke of \hat{p} Crowne sayd, If you confesse it, you must confesse it in maner and forme as it is comprised in the Indictment. Whereunto he sayd, I doe confesse it in maner and forme as the same is set downe, and all the circumstances thereof. Then the confession being recorde, the Queenes learned counsel being ready to pray iudgement vpon the same confession, Master Uicerchamberlaine sayde, These matters contained in this indictment, and confessed by this man, are of great importance: they touch the person of the Queenes most excellent Maiestie in the highest degree, the very state and weldoing of the whole common wealth, and the trueneth of Gods worde established in these her Maiesties dominions; and the open demonstration of that capital enuie of the man of Rome, that hath set him selfe against God and all godlinesse, all good Princes and good gouernment, and against good men. Wherefore, I pray

Parry confesseth that he is guiltie of all things conteyned in the indictment.

you, for the satisfaction of this great multitude; let the whole matter appeare, that every one may see that the matter of it selfe is as bad as \hat{p} indictment purporteth, & as he hath confessed. *Albeto* in respect \hat{p} the Justice of \hat{p} Realme hath bin of late very impudently flattered, as peelded as a thing necessarie to satisfie the world in particular, of \hat{p} which was but summarily comprised in \hat{p} indictment, though in the lawe, his confession serued sufficiently to haue proceeded thereupon vnto iudgement. Whereupon the Lordes and others the Commissioners, her Maiesties learned Counsel, and *Parry* him self agreed, that *Parrys* confession (taken the xi. and xiii. of Februarye 1584. before the Lord of *Hunsdon*, master Vicechamberlaine, and master Secretarie,) and Cardinall *de Como* his letters, and *Parrys* letters to the Lorde Treasourer and Lorde Steward, should be openly read.

And *Parry*, for the better satisfiying of the people and standers by, offered to reade them him selfe: but being tolde that the order was, the Clerke of the Crowne should reade them, it was so resolved of all partes. And then master Vicechamberlaine caused to be shewed to *Parry* his sayde confession, the Cardinals letter, and his owne letter aforesayde, which after hee had particularly viewed euery leafe thereof, he confessed, and sayde openly they were the same.

Then sayde master Vicechamberlaine, Before we proceede to shewe what he hath confessed, what say you, sayd he to *Parry*, is that which you haue confessed here true, and did you confesse it freely and willingly of your selfe, or was then any extort meanes vsed to draine it from you?

Surely sayde *Parry*, I made that confession freely without any constraints, and that is all true, and more too, for there is no treason that hath bene sicke the first yere of the Queene any way touching religion, saving receipt of *Agnus dei*, and perswading of others, wherein I haue

not

not much dealt, but I haue offended in it. And I haue also deliuered mine opinion in writing, who ought to bee successor to the crowne, which he sayde to be treason also.

Then his confession of the eleuenth and thirteenth of Februarie, all of his owne hand writing, & before particularly sette downe, was openly, and distinctly red by the Clarke of the crowne. And y^e same, y^e Cardinall *di Como* his letter in Italian was deliuered vnto Parrys hande, by the direction of Master Vicechamberlayne, which Parry there perused, and openly affirmed to bee wholly of y^e Cardinals owne hand writing, and the seale to bee his owne also, and to bee with a Cardinals hat on it. And himselfe did openly read it in Italian, as before is set downe. And the wordes bearing sence as it were written to a Bishop or to a man of such degree, it was demanded of him by Master Vicechamberlayne, whether he had not taken the degree of a Bishoppe? He said, No: But said at first, those termes were proper to the degree hee had taken: and after saide that the Cardinall did bouchsafe as of a fauour to write so to him. Then the coppie of that letter in English as before is also set downe, was in like maner openly red by the Clarke of the Crowne, which Parry then acknowledged to be truly translated.

And thereupon was shewed vnto Parry his letter of y^e xviii. of Februarie, written to the Lord Treasurer, and the Lord Steward: which he confessed to bee all of his owne hand writing and was as before is set downe.

These matters beinge reade openly for manifestation of the matter, Parry prayed leaue to speake: whereto Master Vicechamberlayne sayde, If you will say any thing for the better opening to the world of those your foule & horrible facts, speake on: but if you meane to make any excuse of that which you haue confessed, which els would haue bene and do stand p^roued against you, for my part, I will not sit to heare you.

Then her Maiesties Attourney general stood by & said,

E.I.

Je

Parrys confession of his treasons was red by his owne assent

A letter of Cardinall *di Como* to Parry, also read.

Parrys letter of the 18. of February to the L. Treaso. and the Earle of Leycester read.

The Queenes
Attourney re-
quireth iudge-
ment.

It appeareth before you my Lords, þ this man hath bene indicted & arraigned of severall most haynous and horrible treasons, and hath confessed them, which is before you of recorde: wherefore there resteth no more to be done, but for the Court to giue iudgement accordingly, which here I require in the behalfe of the Queenes Maiestie.

Then said *Parry*, I pray you heare me for discharging of my conscience. I will not goe about to excuse my selfe, nor to seeke to saue my life, I care not for it, you haue my confession of recorde, that is enough for my life: And I meane to vtter more, for which I were worthy to die. And sayde, I pray you heare mee, in that I am to speake to discharge my conscience.

Then said *Master Vicechamberlayne*, *Parry*, then doe thy duetie according to conscience, and vtter all that thou canst say concerning those thy most wicked facts.

Then said *Parry*, My cause is rare, singular & vnnaturall, conceived at *Venice*, presented in generall wordes to the Pope, undertaken at *Paris*, commended & allowed of by his Holines, and was to haue bene executed in *England*, if it had not bene prevented. Yea, I haue committed many treasons, for I haue committed treason in being reconciled, and treason in taking absolution. There hath bene no Treason sithens the first yeere of the Queenes reigne touching religion, but that I am guiltie of (except for receiuing of *Agnus Dei*, and perswading as I haue said:) And yet neuer intended to kil *Queene Elizabeth*. I appeale to her owne knowledge and to my *Lorde Treasurers* and *Masters Secretaries*.

Then said my *Lord Mansel*, Hast thou acknowledged it so often, and so plainly in writing vnder thy hande, and here of recorde: and now, when thou shouldest haue thy iudgement according to that which thou hast confessed thy selfe guiltie of, dost thou goe backe againe, and deny the effect of all? How can wee beleue that thou now sayest:

Parry had for his credit aforetime said very secretly, that he had bene solicited beyond the seas to commit the fact, but he would not doe it, wherewith he craftily abused both the Queenes Maiestie, & those two Counsellors, whereof he now would helpe himselfe with these false speeches against most manifest proofes.

Then

Then said Master Vicechamberlaine, This is absurd. Thou hast not onely confessed generally, that thou wert guilty according to the indictment, which summarily, and yet in expresse wordes doeth conteyne that thou haddest trayterously compassed & intended the death and destruction of her Maiestie: but thou also saydest particularly that thou wert guilty of sundry of the Treasons contained therein, whereof the same was one in plain and expresse letter set downe, and red vnto thee. Wea, thou saydest that thou wert guilty of moe Treasons touching these. And diddest thou not vpon thy examination voluntarily confesse, howe thou wast moued first therunto by dislike of thy state after thy departure out of the Realme? And that thou diddest mislike her Maiestie for that shee had done nothing for thee, howe by wicked Papistes and Popish bookes, thou wert perswaded that it was lawfull to kill her Maiestie, howe thou wert by reconciliation become one of that wicked sort, that helde her Maiestie for their lawfull Queene, not Christian, and that it was meritorious to kill her? And diddest thou not signifie that thy purpose to the Pope by letters, and receiuest letter from the Cardinall, howe he allowed of thyne intent, & excited thee to performe it, and thereupon diddest receiue absolution? And diddest thou not conceiue it, promise it, vote it, sweare it, and receiue the Sacrament that thou wouldest doe it? And diddest not thou thereupon affirme, that thy bowes were in heauen, and thy letters and promyses on earth to bynde thee to doe it? And that in whatsoeuer her Maiestie would haue done for thee, couldst not haue removed thee from that intention or purpose, unlesse she would haue desisted from dealing as shee hath done with the Catholiques, as thou callest them? All this thou hast plainly confessed: and I protest before this great assembly, thou hast confessed it more plainly and in better sort, then my memory will serue me to better. And sayest thou now, that thou neuer mentest it?

M. Vicechamberlaines speeches, prouing manifestly Parrys trayterous intentions.

Parrys trayterous intentions, proued manifestly by M. Vicechamberlaines speeches.

Ab sayde *Parry*, your honours knowe howe my Con-
fession vpon mine examination was extorted. And now

Then both the *Lorde Hunsdon* and *Master Vicecham-
berlayne* affirmed, that there was no torture or threatning
wordes offered him.

But *Parry* then saide, that they tolde him, that if hee
would not confesse willingly, he should haue torture wher-
unto their honours answered, that they vsed not any speech
or worde of torture to him.

You sayde, sayde *Parry*, that you woulde proceede with
rigour against me, if I would not confesse to of my selfe.

But their honours expressly affirming that they vsed no
such wordes. But I will tell thee, saide *Master Vicecham-
berlayne*, what we saide. I spake these wordes, If you will
willingly utter the truth of your selfe, it may do you good,
and I wish you to doe so: If you will not, wee must then
proceede in ordinary course to take your examination.
Whereunto you answered, that you woulde tell the truth
of your selfe. Was not this true? which then hee yielded
vnto.

Parry reproveth
of false spea-
ches, and so by
himselfe also
confessed.

And hereunto, her *Maiesties* *Attourney* generall put
Parry in remembrance what speeches hee vsed to the
Blounts of the *Tower*; the *Queenes* *Maiesties* Ser-
uant, at *London*; *Mattew Gault*, and the same *Attourney*
on *Satterday* the twentieth of *February* last, at the
Tower, vpon that hee was by them then examined by or-
der from the *Lordes*: which was, that he acknowledged
he was most mildly and fauorably dealt with, in all his
examinations, which hee also at the *Barre* then acknow-
ledged to be true.

Then *Master Vicechamberlayne* saide, that it was
wonder to see the magnanimitie of her *Maiestie*, which
after that thou haddest opened those trayterous practises
in soe as thou hast sayde it bowne in thy confession, was
neverthelesse such, and so farre from all feare, as that shee
woulde not so much as acquaint any one of her highnesse

prince

private Counsell with him, to his knowledge, no nor until af-
 ter this thine enterpryse discovered & made manifest. And
 besides that which thou hast seene before under thine owne
 hande, thou diddest confesse, that thou haddest prepared
 two Scottish Daggers, fit for such a purpose: and those
 being disposed away by thee, thou diddest say that an o-
 ther would serue thy turne. And withall, Parry, diddest
 thou not also confesse before vs howe wonderfully thou
 wert appaialed and perplexed vpon a suddaine at the pre-
 sence of her Maiestie at Hampton Court this last Som-
 mer, saying that thou diddest thinke thou then sawest in
 her, the very likenes & image of king Henry the seventh?
 And that therewith, and vpon some speeches vled by her
 Maiestie, thou diddest turne about and weepe bitterly to
 thy selfe: And yet diddest call to mind that thy bowes were
 in heauen, thy letters and promises on earth, and that
 therefore thou diddest say with thy selfe, that there was
 no remedie but to doe it: diddest thou not confesse this:
 the which he acknowledged.

Then saide the lord *Hunsdon*, Sayest thou nowe, that
 thou diddest neuer meane to kill the Queene: diddest thou
 not confesse, that when thou diddest beter this practise of
 trecherie to her Maiestie, that thou diddest couer it with all
 the skill thou haddest, and that it was done by thee, rather
 to get credite and accesse thereby, then for any regard thou
 haddest of her person: but in trueth thou diddest it, that
 thereby thou mightest haue better oportunitie to performe
 thy wicked enterpryse. And wouldest thou haue runne into
 such feare as thou diddest confesse that thou wert in, when
 thou diddest beter it, if thou haddest neuer meant it: what
 reason canst thou shewe for thy selfe? With that he cryed
 out in a furious maner, I neuer meant to kill her: I will
 lay my blood vpon Queene Elizabeth & you, before God
 and the worlde: and thereupon fell into a rage and euill
 wordes with the Queenes Maiesties Attourney generall.
 Then saide the lord *Hunsdon*, This is but thy popish pride

The L. of Hun-
 dons speeches
 conuincing
 Parry manifest-
 ly of his treason.

and ostentation, which thou wouldest haue to be tolde to thy
fellowes of that faction, to make them belieue that thou
diest for poperie, when thou diest for most horrible and dan-
gerous treasons against her Maiestie, and thy whole coun-
trei. For thy laying of thy blood, it must lye on thine owne
head, as a iust reward of thy wickednesse. The lawes of the
Realme most iustly condemne thee to die out of thine
owne mouth, for the conspiring the destruction both of her
Maiestie, and of vs all: therefore thy blood be vpon thee,
neither her Maiestie, nor we at any time sought it, thy selfe
hast spilt it.

Then he was asked what he coulde say, why iudgement
of death ought not to be awarded against him.

Whereto he said, he did see that he must die, because he
was not settled.

What meanest thou by that, said master Vicechamber-
laine. Said he, looke into your studie, and into your newe
bookes, and you shall finde what I meane.

I protest (said his honour) I knowe not what thou mea-
nest: thou doest not well to vse such darke speeches, bu-
telle thou wouldest plainly utter what thou meanest
thereby. But he saide, he cared not for death, and that hee
would lape his blood amongst them.

Then spake the lord chiefe Justice of England, being
required to giue the iudgement, and saide, Parry, you haue
bene much heard, and what you meane by being settled, I
knowe not, but I see you are so settled in poperie, that you
cannot settle your selfe to be a good subiect. But touching
that you should say to stay iudgement from being giuen a-
gainst you, your speeches must be of one of these kindes,
either to proue the Inditement (which you haue confessed
to be true) to be insufficient in lawe, or els to pleade some
what touching her Maiesties mercie, why Justice shoul-
not be done of you. All other speeches wherem you haue
bled great libertie, is more then by lawe you can aske.
These be the matters you must looke to, what say you to
them?

them: whereto he said nothing.

Then said the lord chiefe Justice, *Parry*, thou hast bene before this time indited of diuers most horrible and hatefull treasons, committed against thy most gracious Soueraigne, and native countrey: the matter most detestable, the maner most subtle and dangerous, and the occasions and meanes that led thee thereunto, most vngodly and villanous. That thou diddest intende it, it is most euident by thy selfe. The matter was the destruction of a most sacred and an anoynted Queene thy soueraigne & mystresse, who hath shewed thee such fauour, as some thy betters haue not obtained: yea, the ouerthrowe of thy countrey wherein thou wert borne, and of a most happie common wealth wherof thou art a member, and of such a Queene, as hath bestowed on thee the benefite of all benefices in this worlde, that is, thy life, heretofore graunted thee by her mercie when thou haddest lost it by Justice and desert. Yet thou her seruant, sworne to defende her, mentest with thy bloodie hande to haue taken away her life, that mercifully gaue thee thine when it was yeelded into her handes. This is the matter wherein thou hast offended. The maner was most subtle and dangerous beyonde all that before thee haue committed any wickednes against her Maiestie: for thou makinge her as if thou wouldest simplie haue vttered for her safetie the euill that others had contriued, diddest but seeke thereby credite & accesse, that thou mightest take the apter opportunitie for her destruction. And for the occasions and meanes that drew thee on, they were most vngodly and villanous, As the perswasions of the Pope, of Papists and Popish bookes. The Pope pretendeth that hee is a pastor, when as in trueth hee is farre from feeding of the flocke of Christ, but rather as a wolfe seeketh but to feede on and to sucke out the blood of true Christians, and as it were thirsteth after the blood of our most gracious and Christian Queene. And these Papists and Popish bookes, while they pretende to set forth diuinitie, they doe in deede

most vngodly teach and perswade that which is quite contrarie both to God and his worde. For the word teacheth obedience of subiectes towarde Princes, and forbideth any private man to kill: but they teache subiectes to disobey Princes, and that a private wicked person may kill. Yea, and whom: a most godly Queene, and their owne naturall and most gracious soveraigne. Let all men therefore take heede how they receiue any thing fro him, heare or reade any of their bookes, and howe they conferre with any Papists. God graunt her Maiestie, that she may know by thee, howe euer shee trust such like to come so nere her person. But see the ende, and why thou diddest it, and it will appaere to bee a most miserabl, fearefull and foolish thing: For thou diddest imagine, that it was to relieue those that thou callest Catholiques, who were most likely amongst all others to haue felt the worst of it, if thy deuillish practise had taken effect. But sith thou hast bene indicted of the treasons compiled in þ inditement, and thereupon arraigned, and hast confessed thy selfe guiltie of them, the Court doth award, that thou shalt be had from hence to the place whence thou diddest come, and so drawen through the open cite of London upon an hurdle to the place of execution, and there to bee hanged and let downe alive, and thy priue partes cutte off, and thy entrails taken out and burnt in thy sight, then thy head to be cut off, and thy body to be deuised in foure partes, and to be disposed at her Maiesties pleasure: And God haue mercie on thy soule.

The fourme of
the iudgement
against the
Traytour.

Parry neuerthelesse persisted still in his rage and fowde speech, and ragingly there sayd, he there summoned Queene Elizabeth to answer for his blood before God: wherewith, the Lieutenant of the Tower was commanded to take him from the barre: and so he did. And upon his departure, the people stricken as it were at heart with the horrour of his intended enterprise, ceased not, but pursued him with outcries, as, Away with the Traytour, away with him, & such like: wherupon he was conueyed to the Barge, to passe

to the Tower againe by water: and the Court was ad-
iudged.

After which, upon the second day of this instant March, William Parry was by vertue of procelle in that behalfe a-
warded from the same Commissioners of Oyer and Ter-
miner, delivered by the Lieutenant of the Tower early in
the morning, unto the Sherifes of London and Middle-
sex, who received him at the Tower hill, and thereupon,
according to the iudgement, caused him there to be forth-
with, set on the hurdell: from whence hee was drawn
thereupon through the middell of the Citie of London, un-
to the place for his execution in the Pallace at Westmin-
ster: where, having long time of day admitted unto him
before his execution, he most maliciously and impudently,
after some other vaine discourtes, effrontries and vaine de-
liuered in speech, that he was neuer guilty of any intention
to kill Queene Elizabeth, and so (without any request
made by him to the people to pray to God for him, or pray-
er publickly vsed by him selfe for ought that appeared:
but such as he vsed, if he vsed any, was private to himselfe)
hee was executed according to the iudgement. And nowe
for his intent, howe soeuer hee pretended the contrary in
words, yet by these his vaine writings, confessions, letters,
and many other proofes afore here expressed, it is most
manifest to all persons, howe horrible his intentions and
Treasons were, & howe justly he suffered for the same: and
thereby greatly to be comforted, that hee had liued a long
time vaine, and vaine, and like an Asse and a foolish
man, to be continued the same course till his death to the
outward sight of men.

2. Martii, W.
Parry the Tray-
tor executed.

And thus endeth the true and plaine course and procelle of
the Treason, arrest, arraignment, and execution
of William Parry the Traitor.

An addition not vnnecessarie for this purpose.



Diasmuchas Parry in the abundance of his proude and arrogant humour, hath often both in his confession, and letters, pretended some great and grieuous causes of discontentment against her Maiestie; and the present state: It shall not bee impertinent, for better satisfaction of all persons, to set forth simplie and truly, the condiction and qualitie of the man, what he was by birth and education, and in what course of life he had lined.

This vile and trayterous wretch was one of the younger sonnes of a poore man, called *Harry ap David*: he dwelled in Northwales in a litle village called *Nurichoppe*, in the Countie of Flint: there he kept a common ale house, which was the best and greatest stay of his living: In that house was this Traytour borne, his mother was the reputed daughter of one *Conway* a Priest, Parson of a poore Parish called *Halkyn* in the same countie of Flint: his eldest brother dwelleth at this present in the same house, and there keepeth an alehouse as his father did before him. This traytour in his childhood so fast as he had learned a litle to write and read, was put to seruice a poore man dwelling in *Chester*, named *John Fisher*, who professed to haue some small skill & vnderstanding in the law. Which him he continued diuers yeeres, and serued as a Clerke, to write such things, as in that trade which his master vied, he was appointed. During this time, he learned the English tongue, and at such times of leasure, as the poore man his master had no occasion otherwise to vse

ble him, he was suffered to goe to the grammar Schoole,
 where he got some little understanding in French tongue.
 In this his childhood, he was troubled by such as best knew
 him, to be of a most villanous & dangerous nature and dis-
 position. He did oftentimes away from his master, and
 was oftentimes by him, and by his age. His master, to
 correct his perverseness and stubbornness, and to make him
 more tractable, put him, as his father in law, in a close place of his
 house, & many times caused him to be chained, locked, &
 clogged, to stay his running away. Yet all was in vain, for
 about the thirtieth year of his age, he did rather for his
 last farewell to his poor master, he went away from him,
 and came to London for to seeke his adventure. He then
 then considered to seeke what trade he coude to live by,
 and to get meate and drinke for his belly, and clothes for
 his backe. His good happe in the end was to be entertai-
 ned in place of service about his persons, where hee stayed
 not long, but shifted himselfe divers times from service
 to service, and from one master to another. And so he be-
 gan to forget his olde home, his birth, his education, his
 parents, his friends, his owne name, and what he was.
 He aspired to greater matters, he challenged the name &
 title of a great gentleman, he wanted himselfe to be of kin,
 and alied to noble and worshipfull. hee left his olde name
 which he did beare, & was commonly called by in his child-
 hood, and during all the time of his abroad in the countrey,
 which was *William ap Harry* (as the manner in Wales is.)
 And because he would seeme to be in deede the man which
 he pretended, hee tooke upon him the name of *Perry*, be-
 ing the surname of divers gentlemen of great worship and
 honour. And because his mothers name by her father, a
 simple priest, was *Comway*. He pretended kinned to the fa-
 milie of *Sir John Comway*, & so thereby made himselfe of kin
 to *Edmund Nevill*. Being thus set forth with his new name
 and new title of gentleman, and commended by some of
 his good favourers, he matched himselfe in marriage with
 a widowe

a widow in Southwales, who brought him some reason-
 able portion of wealth. So he lived with him but a short
 time, and the wealth he had with her lasted not long; it was
 soon consumed with his dissolute and wasteful manner of
 life. He was then driven to his wonted shifts, his creditors
 were many, the debt which he owed great; he had nothing
 wherewith to make payment; he was continually pursued
 by Strangers and Officers to arrest him, he did often by
 sleights and shifts escape from them. In this his neede
 and poore estate, he sought to repaire himselfe againe by a
 new match in marriage with another widow, which be-
 fore was the wife of one Richard Heywood. This matter
 was so earnestly followed by himselfe, and so effectually
 commended by his friends & fauourers, that the silly wo-
 man yielded to take him to husband: a match in every re-
 spect very unequal and unfit: her wealth and perely line-
 age was very great; his poore and base estate worse
 then nothing, yet very young, he of such age, as for yeres
 she might haue bene his mother. When hee had thus pos-
 sessed himselfe of his newes wives wealth, hee omitted no-
 thing that might serue for a prodigall, dissolute, and most
 vngodly contentment. His riot and excess was vniuersa-
 lly; hee did much wickedly, selloure his wives good
 daily; and sundry wayes piously abuse the bide mo-
 ther: hee carried himselfe for his outward port and counte-
 nance (so long as his olde wifes bagges lasted) in such
 sort, as might well haue sufficed for a man of very good
 hauiour and degree. But this lasted not long, his proude
 heart and wastfull hande had soon poured out the Hey-
 wood wealth. Hee then fell againe to his wonted shifts,
 borrowed where he could finde any to lend, and engaged his
 credit so farre as any would trust him. Amongst others, he
 became greatly indebted to Hugh Hare, the Gentleman
 before named. Who after long forbearing of his money,
 sought to recouer it by oymarie meanes of Law. For
 this cause *Parry* conceived great displeasure against him,
 which

which hee pursued with all malice, even to the taking of
his life. In this murderous intent, he came in the night
time to *M. Hare's* chamber in the Temple, brake open
the doore, assaulted him, and wounded him grievously, and
so left him in great danger of life. For this offence he was
apprehended, committed to the *Magistrate*, indicted of bur-
glarie, arraigned, and found guilty by a very substantiall
Jurie, and condemned to be hanged, as the Law in that
case requireth. The standing thus convicted, her *Majestie*
of her most gracious clemencie, and pitifull disposition,
tooke compassion upon him, pardoned his offence, & gave
him his life, which by the Lawe and due course of Justice
he ought then to have lost. After this hee lived not long,
but pretending some causes of discontentment, departed
the Realme, and travelled beyonde the seas. Where he be-
meaned himselfe there from time to time, and with whom
he conversed, is partly in his owne confession touched be-
fore. This is the man, this is his face, which hee feared
should be spotted if he miscaried in the execution of his tra-
iterous enterprise, this hath bene the course of his life, these
are the great causes of his discontentment.

Parry condem-
ned for burgu-
larie, pardoned
of the Queene.

And whereas at his arraignment and execution, hee
pretended great care of the disobedient Popish subjects of
this Realme, whom he called *Catholiques*, and in very in-
solent sort seemed to glorie greatly in the profession of his
pretensed *Catholique* religion: The whole course and ac-
tion of his life sheweth plainly, how prophanely and irre-
ligiously he did always beare himselfe. Hee vaunted, that
for these six and twentie yeeres past he had bene a *Catho-
lique*, and during all that time never received the Com-
munion: yet before he travelled beyonde the Seas, at three
severall times within the compass of those two and thirti-
e yeeres, he did voluntarily take the othe of obedience to
the *Majestie* of *Henrie*, set down in the statute made in the
first yeere of her highnes reigne by word, among other
things, he did renne and declare in his conscience, that no

forraigne place, person, prelacie, state, or potentate, hath ought to haue any iurisdiction, power, preeminence, or authority Ecclesiastical or Spiritual, within this Realme; and therefore did utterly renounce and forsake all foraine iurisdiccions, powers, and authorities, and did promise to beare faith and true allegiance to the Queene's highnesse, her heires and lawfull succellours.

Which to haue conscience by religion, he tooketh that vnto so often, if he were then a Papist in deede, as thence the disconfort of his treasons he perceiued, let his best friends the Papists themselves iudge. But perhaps it may be saide, that he repented those his offences past: that since those three rebels so taken by him, he was truly reconciled to the Pope, and so his conscience cleared, and he become a newe man, and (which is more) that in the time of his last trauel he cast away all his former lewde matters: that he changed his degrees and habite, and though he was begged the grauetie of a Doctor of Lawe, for which he was well qualified with a little grammar school learning: that he had plenary indulgence, and remission of all his sinnes, in consideration of his vndertaking of so holy an enterprise as to kill Queene Elizabeth: a sacred anoynted Queene, his natural and Soueraigne Lady: that he promysed to the Pope and vowed to God to performe it: that he confirmed the same by receiuing the Sacrament at the Jesuites, at one Altar with his two beauperees, the Cardinall of Vandome and Narbonne: and that since his last returne into England, he did take his othe vpon the Bible to execute it. These reasons may seeme to beare some weight in deede amongst his friends the Jesuites, and other Papistes of state, who haue speciall skill in matters of such importance.

But nowe late in the beginning of this Parliament in November last, hee did stande solemnely in publique place take the othe before mentioned, of obedience to her Maestie. Some that may stande with his reconcilations,

...
...
...
...
...

to the Pope, and with his promises, bowes, and othe to kill the Queene, it is a thing can hardly bee warranted, vnllesse it bee by some speciall priuledge of the Popes omnipotencie.

But let him haue the glorie hee desired, to liue and die a Papist. Hee deserved it, it is fit for him, his death was correspondent to the course of his life, which was disloyall, periured, and traiterous towards her Maiestie, and false and perfidious towards the Pope himselfe, and his Catholiques, if they will beleue his sollemne protestations which he made at his arraignement and execution, that he neuer ment nor intended any hurt to her Highnes person. For if that be true, where are then his bowes which he said were in heauen, his letters & promises vpon earth? Why hath he stollen out of the Popes shoppe so large an Indulgence and plenarie remission of all his sinnes, and meant to perforce nothing that hee promised? Why was his deuotion and zeale so highly commended? Why was hee so specially prayed for and remembered at the Altar? All these great fauours were then bestowed vpon him without cause or desert: for hee deceiued the Pope, hee deceiued the Cardinals, and Iesuites, with a false semblance, and pretence to do that thing which he neuer meant.

But the matter is cleare the conspiracie, and his traiterous intent is too plaine and euident: it is the Lord that reuealed it in time, and preuented their malice: here lacked no wil, or readiness in him to execute that horrible fact. It is the Lord that hath preserved her Maiestie from all the wicked practises and conspiracies of that hellish rable:

it is hee that hath most graciously deliuered her from the hands of this traiterous miscre-

ant. The Lord is her onely defence in whome shee hath alwayes trusted.

The



The Printer to the Reader.



WHEN I had taken in hande, and beganne the printing of this treatise or declaration aforesaide, a gentleman of good understanding and learning, came to me, and being made acquainted by mee with the former treatise, hee saide, that hee had by conference with diuers that were at the arraignment of this traytor, where also he himselfe was present, collected together the whole proceeding against him, and had also attained to the viewe of all his cōfessions, his letters, and other writings there published against him: by all which, hee had gathered into a shorthe Treatise most manifest proofes of the horrible treason intended by the Traytor against her Maiestie.

And although the former treatise doeth at length manifestly declare the same, yet I required this Gentleman my friende, to graunt mee the copying of his collections, which hee was willing to doe: And so I haue bene bolde, for the more ample satisfaction of euery reader, to adde the same hereunto. Wherein also (gentle Reader)

thou shalt finde inserted these Figures, &c. till 17. And the like in the Traytors owne Confessions, by which is noted the principall pīnces of the guilt of this most horrible Treason.

A fewe

A few observations gathered out

of the very wordes and writings of *William Parry* the traytour, applied to proue his trayterous coniuration, with a resolute intent, imagination, purpose, and obstinate determination to haue killed her Maiesie, our most gracious soueraigne: whome the Lorde hath saued, and euer may he saue by his mercy.



This *W. Parry* the traytor, 1. confesseth to haue conceived the treason at *Venice*, by conference with *Ben. Palmio*, of whom he still thinketh so well, as he can not but speake of him with reuerent mention, whereas, if he had neuer thought, or did nowe forgethinke the Treason, hee would rather curse the time that euer hee met with such a bloody and treacherous ghostly father. Well, this graue and learned *Frier Palmio* (saith he) made the matter cleare in religion & conscience, and commended the Traytours deuotion. This treason *Parry* so apprehended, as he wrote presently to the Pope, presenting the seruice. 2. Returned to Paris, hee conferred with *Morgan*, vowed to perfoyme it for restitution of England, &c. 3. Being dissuaded (as the credible man writeth) by *Wats*, he replied that he was gone so farre, as he could not go backe, but promised faithfully to perfoyme the enterprise, if the Pope would vpon his offers and letters allowe it, and graunt remission, &c. Where this by the way is to be noted, that if the opinions of these English Priests (as he will needes make vs belieue) were differing from the Pope, and our English Iesuites, varying from Iesuite *Palmio* and other beyond sea Iesuites, in the question of murdering a Prince: some of them at least would haue giuen loyall intelligence

of such a treason conceived & nourished in that man, who
 had made so many priuie both beyonde and on this side the
 sea, and coulde not be dissuaded from his purpose, but euer
 departed with a resolution contrary to these colde dissua-
 ders. It were no good pollicie to trust this popish Tray-
 tour, but rather to suspect all Pope-created Priestes to be
 of the same mind with their supreme head, and all English
 Iesuites to consent with forreyne Iesuites their fellowe
 members. They be all of one order and vow, they haue
 one superiour, and if they had detested this fact in deede,
 some of them, seeing the wretch to persist, must needes haue
 bewrayed it, & not to suffer him to go on headlong in such
 a sinne, leauing her royal person to the will and malice (as
 much as in them lay) of a murdering Ruffian. But to
 proue his intent with continuance & growing of the same,
 4 againe he writeth letters to the Pope, in Ianu. 1584.
 by that account, tooke aduise vpon them in confession of
An. Codreto, was comended, againe confessed, tooke the
 Sacrament (verely *cruentum sacramentum, & sacrificium*
cruoris) at the Iesuites, at one altar, with the Cardinales
 of *Vandosmi* and of *Narbone*. Hereof he had certificate to
 the Pope, which he sent enclosed in his letters to his Ho-
 lineffe, to leade him to absolve him, which he required in
 consideration of so great an enterprise vndertaken with-
 out reward. 5 The letter and certificat he read to *Ra-*
gazzoni, and left with him to be sent to the Pope, who wi-
 shed him good speede, promising he should be remembered
 at the altar. 6 He doubreth, least if Morgan died, and he
 miscaried in the execution (as he did, God be thanked, and
 choked in the halter, notwithstanding their remembrance
 at the altar) and his intent neuer truely discovered, that is
 to say, that he did it for the Catholics, it might be a spot in
 his race. Marke here the very word intent in his owne
 confession. 7 Morgan assurth him, that the lord *Ferne-*
hurst should go into Scotland, & be ready to enter vpo the
 first newes of our Queenes fall, Thus much for his intent
 beyonde

beyonde Sea, and before his coniuration discovered.

Upon his arriuall in England, he wrote to Court, that he had a spectall seruice of discouerie to the Queene: but with what intent, let his owne words speake, 8 more to prepare accessse and credite, then for any care had of her person. Admitted to her gracious audience, he discovered the coniuration, yet in what maner: let him selfe say, euen couered with all the skill he had. This intent was with deepe Treason: for as he sayth, so he did, he disclosed onely so much as hee thought good and necessary to grounde in her highnesse a settled confidence towards him, whereby he might effect his trayterous intent with better oportunitie, and his owne safetic. He bewrayed himselfe so farre as he might couer his chiefe dyft, many principall things concealed, nothing of lord *Fernehurst* with his Scottish forces, &c. 9 Receiuing from the Pope himselfe commendation and allowance of his enterpryse, of encouragement & plenarie indulgence by no meaner man then *Cardinal di Como*, though he shewed the letter to her Maiestie, not for any care of her person, but for his better accessse and credit, as the rest, yet let his owne wordes tell what his intent was at the very receiuing and shewing the same letter: Forsooth (saith he) this letter confirmed his resolution to kill the Queene, making it cleere in his conscience, as a thing lawfull and meritorious.

Now is his intent growen a resolution, not doubtful, but cleare in conscience, not alone lawfull, but meritorious. *Papa dixit*, a Cardinall is *Nuncio*: What other thing is this, then for y^e Pope & his Cardinals, like another *Antoninus Commodus*, to make one *Interficarios & gladiatores*? The deuill enforcing this traytours heart to execute his intent, 10 he was troubled looking vpon the Queene, and remembring her excellencies: yet he saw no remedie, his vowes were in heauen, his letters and promises on earth. Yea, he stroue to cloze his eyes at these excellencies, and obstinated his heart by seeking reasons to quenche all

sparkes of humanitie & allegiance arising in his thoughts.
 For thus reasoneth he against his conscience, Why shouldst
 thou care for her? what hath she done for thee? hast thou not
 spent tenne thousand markes, &c. What more deuillish in-
 tent coulde possesse a traytour, then to labour to suppress a
 smal remaine of conscience abhorring to kill so excellent a
 personage, which God stirred vp in his thoughtes to his
 iustler condēnation: 11 *D. Allens* booke redoubled his
 former conceites, euery word was a warrant to a prepa-
 red mind. See how the smoothe words of that Catholique
 booke are enterprised and conceiued. One spirite occupi-
 eth the Catholique reader with the Catholique writer, and
 therefore can best expound the writers sence in his readers
 mouth, euen to bee a booke fraught with emphaticall spea-
 ches of energeticall perswasion to kill and depose her Ma-
 iestie, and yet doeth the hypocrite writer, that traitour Ca-
 tholique, dissemble and protest otherwise. 12 *Parry* suf-
 fering repulse in a suite for *S. Katherins*, communeth with
M. Newill, recommendeth the enterprise as honourable
 and profitable to the Catholique common weale. Being
 prejudiced in opinion of *Allens* booke (as before) hee com-
 mendeth it, and deliuereth it to *Newill*, thereby to worke
 the same vile intent in him which it had already confirmed
 in himselfe. He tooke nowe an other othe vpon the Bible,
 after the maner of a Protestant, to pursue the enterprise, and
 meant (he saith) to perfourme it, so farre forth as the place
 and maner of doing was appointed. This second confura-
 tion he neuer belayd in sixe moneths, till accused by *Ne-
 will*, and then at first denied it. 13 Finally to declare his
 height of malice, hee saith, if the Queene had preferred
 him neuer so greatly, yet must this bloodie enterprise
 haue holden, except shee had relieved the Catholiques.
 Was this no intent, which neyther benefite nor bountie
 coulde stay? which neither feare of God, nor reuerence of
 excellencie coulde repell? which neither dread of punish-
 ment, nor tract of time could remooue? Did he conceiue it,
 conferte

conferre and aduise of it, bowe himselfe to the execrable seruice, present & offer it, harden his heart against others dissuasions, beate backe contrarie motions of his owne conscience, goe so farre as hee coulde not goe backe, promise it faithfullly, receiue a Church Sacrament thereupon, make certificat thereof, propound himselfe the ende and reason of his intent, discourse vpon the contingent sequele, pzeuening the spot of his race, receiue letters of allowance, commendation, encouragement, and absolution, could he vowe in heauen, and promise on earth, coulde hee doe all this in a thing which he meant not? Could he resolve and confirme his resolution of a thing which he intended not, yea, coulde hee intende and meane (for all these be his owne wordes) that which he neuer meant nor intended? could he redouble his conceits, and haue a prepared minde for that hee intended not? would such a craftie traitour practise with others by perswasive speech, and trayterous booke in such a matter, as the onely broching thereof must capitally endamage his kinsman and friende, and withall lay his owne head in his friendes hand? and yet notwithstanding, either he meant this treasō, either els he litle loued his friend, to tempt him so dangerously, whom yet, he saith, hee loued so, as to suffer his finger in his dish, and his hand in his purse. But, which is aboue all, would any man swear againe on the Bible, appoint time and place, conceale it with as much perill as if hee had done it, would hee denie it, would so ambitious a man discontent himselfe with all preferment, for that chieuing of that which hee meant not? was this mischieuous course begunne and continued, a long time, at home and abroad, in many kingdomes, communicated with many persons, of severall nation and qualitie, as Pope, Cardinall, Nuntio, Frier, Priest, Kings Secretarie and Ambassadors, all this while not meant? Was it frankly and voluntarily confessed meant, finally, recorded by pleading guiltie in maner and forme with all circumstance, and yet could hee dye an innocent for intent? All this.

this falling vpon no simple man, but vpon one, not nowe the first time holding vp his hande at barre, and vpon a Doctour of lawe, the very hooide whereof is able to giue a man more iudgement, then to slip without light in all these things. I knowe not howe he may be excused, without strong suspicion of the excuser. And yf a Prince may not iudge a wicked seruant out of his owne mouth, nor determine an offence by two or thre mouthes, it were a notable world for Traitors and murderers, thus to haue all proceedings set loose, as well of our common Lawes, which conuenne vpon all euidences, as of y ciuill lawes, which giue capitall sentence vpon confession onely: yea, Moses wisebome is ouerreached, and Christes equitie in his Euangelicall parable against the lewde seruant not vpling his talent is eluded. All this is also ratified by voluntarie letters of his to her Maiestie apart, & to her honorable Counsell. And if any Italianate Papist, neuertheless will needes beleue this repugnancie of his last speeches, let him yet take this one note of him, whereby to consider howe credible a man he crediteth. Either *Parry* meant this monstrous murder according to his vowes in heauen, and sworne promises in earth, and so dyed a desperate Traitor, protesting the contrary in his last wordes vpon his soule and damnation: or els was he periured, to the foule abuse of Pope and all poperie, most execrably prophaning Gods name by promising, swearing, bowing, &c. that which he meant not. Necessarily therefore must he perish vpon periured treason, or wrecke vpon desperate delectatio. Nothing auoydes this *Dilemma*, but a Popish Bull of Dispensation, which if he had, I knowe not howe Princes may not as safely suffer Woolues and Beares come to their presence, as such Papists. And very like it is that *Parry* had a speciall Bull, either els was it comprehended in his Indulgence, that hee might take othes contrary to his Catholique conscience, as he did the othe of Supremacy in beginning of the last Parliament.

Which

Which, if his confurators had not bin priuy with what
intention he did sweare, he neuer durst haue taken it, leass
they should haue nowe bewrayed him as a man sworne a-
gainst the Pope, therefore not to be trusted. But the
trueth is, this Papist *Parry* was both a Tray-
tor, and a manifoldly periured
Traitor, &c.

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Cum priuilegio.



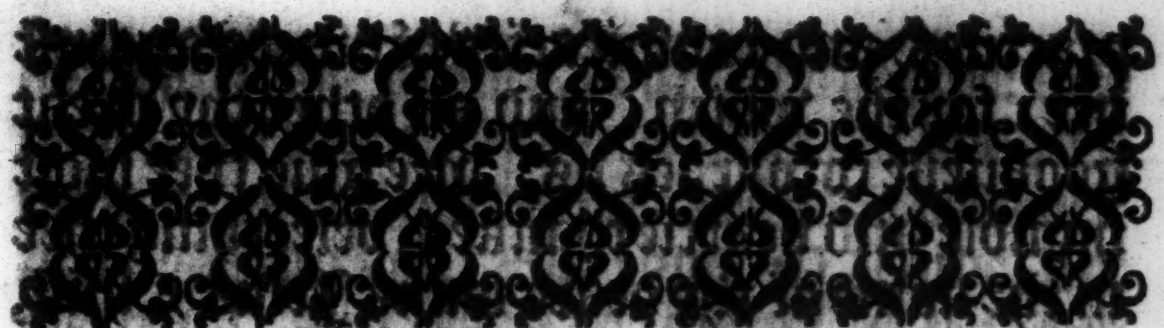
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**A prayer for all Kings, Princes,
Countreyes and people, which doe professe
the Gospel. And especially for our soueraigne
Lady Queene Elizabeth, viced in her Maie-
sties Chappell, and meete to bee vied of all
persons within her Majesties Dominions.**

**Lord God of hostes, most
loving and mercifull fa-
ther, whose power no cre-
ature is able to resist, who
of thy great goodnesse
hast promised to graunt
the petitions of such as
aske in thy sonnes name:**

**we most humbly beseech thee to saue and de-
fend all princes, Magistrates, kingdomes,
countreyes & people, which haue receiued and
doe professe thy holy word and Gospel, and
namely this Realme of Englande, and thy
seruant Elizabeth our Queene, whome thou
hast hitherto wonderfully preserved from
manifold perils and sundry dangers, and of
late reuoked and frustrated the trayterous**

Oratio

M. i.

practises


practises and conspiracies of diuels against
 her: for the which, and all other thy great
 goodnesse towarde us, wee giue thee most
 humble and heartie thanks, beseeching thee
 in the name of thy deere sonne Iesus Christ,
 and for his sake, still to preserve and continue
 her vnto vs, and to giue her long life & many
 yeeres to rule ouer this lande. O heauenly
 father, the practises of our enemies, and the
 enemies of thy worde and truth, against her
 and vs, are manifest and known vnto thee.
 Turne them, O Lord, if it be thy blessed will,
 or ouerthrowe and confounde them for thy
 names sake: suffer them not to preuaile: take
 them, O Lord, in their traitie dealinges that
 they haue inuented, and let them fall into the
 pit which they haue digged for others. Per-
 mitte them not vngodly to triumph ouer vs:
 discomfort them, discomfort them, O Lord,
 which trust in their owne multitude, and
 please themselves in their subtil deuises, and
 wicked conspiracies. O louing father, wee
 haue not deserued the least of these thy mer-
 cies which we craue: for we haue sinned and
 grievously offended thee, we are not worthy
 to bee called thy sonnes: we haue not bene so
 thankfull vnto thee as we shoulde, for thy
 vspeakeable benefits poured vpon vs: we
 haue abused this long time of peace and pros-
 peritie: we haue not obeyed thy worde: we
 haue had it in mouth, but not in heart: in
 outward

outward appearance, but not in deede: wee
 haue liued carelesly: wee haue not knowen
 the time of our visitation: we haue deserued
 vtter destruction. But thou, O Lorde, art
 mercifull, and ready to forgiue. Therefore
 wee come to thy throne of grace, confessing
 and acknowledging thee to be our onely re-
 fuge in all times of perill and danger: and
 by the meanes of thy Sonne wee most hear-
 tily pray thee to forgiue vs our vnthankful-
 nesse, disobedience, hypocrisie & all other our
 finnes, to turne from vs thy heauie wrath
 and displeasure, which wee haue iustly deser-
 ued, and to turne our hearts truely vnto thee,
 that dayly we may increase in all goodnesse,
 and continually more and more feare thy holy
 name: so shall we glorifie thy name, and sing
 vnto thee in psalmes and hymnes, and spi-
 rituall songs: and thy enemies and ours,
 shall knowe themselves to be but men, and
 not able by any meanes to withstande thee,
 nor to hurt those whome thou hast receiued
 into thy protection and defence. Graunt these
 thinges, O Lorde of power, and father of
 mercy, for thy Chrystes sake, to whome with
 thee and thy holy spirite, bee all honour and
 glory for euer and euer. Amen.

A prayer

name

A prayer and thanksgiuing for
 the Queene, yfed of all the Knights and Bur-
 gesses in the High Court of Parliament, and
 every requisite to bee yfed and continued of
 all her Maiesties loyng subiectes.

 **Almighty and most mercifull**
 God, which dost pitch thy tents
 round about thy people, to deli-
 uer them from the handes of
 thei enemies; we thy humble
 seruants which haue euer of olde seene thy
 saluation, doe fall downe and prostrate our
 selues with praye and thanksgiuing to thy
 glorious name; who hast in thy tender mer-
 cies from time to time saued and defended
 thy seruant Elizabeth our most gracious
 Queene, not only from the hands of strange
 children, but also of late reuealed and made
 frustrate his bloody & most barbarous trea-
 son, who being her natural subiect, most un-
 naturally violating thy diuine ordinance;
 hath secretly sought to shed her blood, to the
 great disquiet of thy Church, and vtter dis-
 comfort of our soules: his snare is heuen
 in pieces, but vpon thy seruant doeth the
 crowne flourish. The wicked and bloodthirstie
 men

men thinke to deuoure Jacob, and to lay
waite his dwelling place: But thou, O
God, which rulest in Jacob, and vnto the
endes of the worlde, doest dayly teach vs still
to trust in thee for all thy great mercies, and
not to forget thy mercifull kindnes shewed
to her, that feareth thy name. O Lorde wee
confesse to thy glory & praise, that thou only
hast saued vs from destruction, because thou
hast not giuen her ouer for a pray to the wic-
ked: her soule is deliuered, & wee are escaped.
Hearc vs now we pray thee, (O most merci-
full father) and continue forth thy louing
kindnesse towards thy seruant, and ever-
more to thy glorie and our comfort, keepe her
in health, with long life, and prosperitie,
whose rest and only refuge is in thee, O God
of her saluation. Preserve her, as thou art
wont, preserve her from the snare of the e-
nemie, from the gathering together of the
froward, from the insurrection of wicked
doers, and from all the traiterous conspira-
cies of those which priuily lay waite for her
life. Grant this, O heauely father, for Iesus
Christ's sake, our onely mediator and aduo-
cate, Amen.

Io. Th.

A prayer



**A Prayer vsed in the Par-
liament onely.**



O Mercifull God and Father,
forasmuch as no counsell can
stande, nor any can prosper; but
onely such as are humbly ga-
thered in thy name, to feele the
sweete taste of thy holy spirite, we gladly ac-
knowledge, that by thy fauour standeth the
peaceable protection of our Queene and
Realme, and likewise this fauorable libertie
graunted vnto vs at this time to make our
meeting together: Which thy bountifull
goodnes we most thankfully acknowle-
ding, doe withall earnestly pray thy diuine
Maiesie so to incline our hearts, as our coun-
sels may be subiect in true obedience to thy
holy worde and will. And sicke it hath pleas-
ed thee to gouerne this Realme by ordinary
assembling the three estates of the same: our
humble prayer is, that thou wilt graffe in vs
good mindes to conceiue, free libertie to
speake, and on all sides a ready and quiet con-
sent to such Statutes, as may declare vs to
be thy people, and this Realme to be prospe-
rously

rouly ruled by thy good guyding & defence:
 so that wee and our posteritie living orderly
 by lawes, may with chearefull hearts waite
 for the appearaunce in iudgement of thy sonne
 Iesus Christ, which is onely able to pre-
 sent vs faultlesse before thee our hea-
 uenly Father: to whome with
 our Sauioꝝ Christ, and the holy
 Spirit, bee all glory both
 nowe and euer.
 Amen.

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